BY J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865 NO. 73

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The following are the only terms of subscription to the DAILY and WEEKLY PROGRESS:

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" 6 months	40 0
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JOB PRINTING.—Having a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for Book and Job Printing with neatness and dispatch.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 3, 1865.

The committee to superintend the election for Directors of the Insane Asylum, reported that the following gentlemen were elected: D. S. Worth, N. Austin, D. F. Caldwell, and J. V. Jordan.

A number of engrossed bills from the House was read.

A bill in relation to the delivery and execution of process in the county of Jones passed its several readings.

A bill to authorize the Governor to send State Troops out of the State was put upon its third reading, and its further consideration was postponed to 12 o'clock to-morrow, by a vote of 20 to 19.

A bill to prevent obstructions to the passage of fish up North-east branch of Cape Fear River passed its three readings.

A bill to prevent obstructions in the Yadkin river passed its several readings.

Resolutions in favor of Simon Clement and Jackson McFarland, of Orange, were rejected.

BILLS, ETC., ON THEIR 3RD READINGS.

A resolution in favor of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum. Passed.

A resolution to allow the principal clerks of the two Houses $400 each for copying the Journals. Passed.

A resolution to pay Messrs. Rogers and Calvert, contestants from Northampton, their *per diem* and mileage; as members. Passed.

A bill in regard to Justices of the Peace in Pasquotank county. Passed.

Resolutions in regard to the arrest of Dr. Ritter.—Passed its 2d and 3d readings

A bill to amend the Revenue act. Passed its 2d and 3d readings.

BILLS ON THEIR 2ND READINGS.

A bill to prevent the collection of debts in specie.—Laid upon the table.

A bill concerning working on roads. Passed.

A bill to increase the powers of the commissioners of Greensboro'. Passed its 2nd and 3d readings.

Senate adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 3, 1865.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. Fowle, from the committee that superintended the election on yesterday, for five directors of the Insane Asylum, reported the election of Messrs. N. Allston, D. F Caldwell, J. V Jordan and D. G. Worth.

Mr. Dargan presented a petition from citizens of Anson county, praying that William H. Radliff, of said county, be allowed to distil spirituous liquors. Referred.

Mr. Fowle, a resolution in favor of James M. Towles. Passed its several readings under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Peace introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Whereas*, we have heard with the greatest pleasure and heartfelt satisfaction, that negotiations for peace have been inaugurated by the governments at Richmond and Washington, yet mindful of the maxim, that in times of war, while we hold the olive branch in one hand, we should hold the sword in the other;" therefore,

Resolved, That until the issue of these negotiations is known, North Carolina will not abate *one jot or tittle* of her determination and zeal for a vigorous prosecution of the war to an honorable peace."

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. McAden, a bill to authorize the Magistrates of Alamance county to levy taxes for the support of soldiers' families. Passed its several readings.

Mr. McAden, a bill in relation to the Asylum for the Insane.

The following engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate had their first reading, viz:

A bill to amend the charter of the North Carolina Express Company; a bill to repeal, in part, sec. 119, chap. 34, Revised Code and a bill to prevent more effectually the sacrifice of property during the war.

An engrossed resolution in relation to the mileage of members of the General Assembly. Passed its several readings.

The Senate, by message, announced the passage of House resolutions in relation to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, with an amendment, asking concurrence. The House concurred.

Mr. Fowle presented a letter from his Honor Judge Reade addressed to himself as chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. The letter, (which was read by the clerk) was elicited by a resolution introduced by Mr. Love, proposing an inquiry whether the Judgeship of the 8th Circuit be not vacant, because of the non-residence of the Judge in a me county of the circuit.

In response to this resolution the Committee on the Judiciary have heretofore reported that the Judgeship of said circuit had not been vacated.

The letter sets forth the circumstances which have hitherto precluded the Judge from permanently residing within the circuit.

Mr. Love said that on introducing the resolution he had expressly disclaimed any intention to cast any reflection upon the Judge. He had introduced it at the request of a number of gentlemen from that circuit, some of whom were political friends of the Judge. The reasons for non-residence set forth in the letter were entirely satisfactory to him and he asked leave to withdraw the resolution.

The letter, on motion of Mr. Fowle, was filed with the report of the Committee.

On motion of Mr. Grissom, the House took up a bill to amend an act, entitled "an act to promote the efficiency of the Home Guard Organization.

Mr. Grissom proposed a substitute reported from the Committee on Military Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Cowles, the bill and substitute were ordered to be printed and made a special order for eleven o'clock, A. M., to-morrow.

ON CALENDAR.

A bill in regard to Justices of the Peace in Pasquotank County. Passed 3d reading.

A bill to authorize the Justices of Caswell county to increase the fees of the Jailors of said county and for other purposes. Laid on the table.

A bill concerning sales under execution. Passed 2d and 3d reading.

A bill to extend the time for perfecting title to vacant lands heretofore entered. Passed 2d and 3d reading.

A resolution in favor of Wm. Haymore, sheriff of Surry county. Passed 2d and 3d reading.

A bill to promote more effectually for reclaiming Swamp Lands. Passed 2d and 3d reading.

A bill for the relief of the people, was put on its 2d reading and the substitute proposed by Mr. McGehee was adopted. After a general and protracted discussion, the bill passed its 2nd reading. Yeas 65, nays 23

The Senate by message, transmitted to the House a resolution proposing to raise a joint committee to investigate alleged abuses, by Railroad Companies, of their chartered privileges

Mr. McAden moved to lay the resolution on the table. Not agreed to Yeas 4, nays 77. Having passed their first reading the resolution took its place on the calendar.

The House then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

FROM RICHMOND.

We have Richmond papers to Wednesday, but they really contain but little news. Of gold the *Dispatch* says:

Gold was, on yesterday, still held at forty-five. It is known that the Treasury has put a large amount of gold upon the market. The object, however, seems not to be to reduce the price of the precious metal, but to obviate the necessity of a further issue of Treasury notes by purchasing sums sufficient to meet the immediate wants of the Department. If it was sought to enhance the value of the currency by reducing the price of gold, it were an easy matter, considering the great amount of specie of which the government is known to have the command; but this, as we have said, seems not to be the present policy, whatever may be done in future. Since government gold has been put on the market, it is much, we think, to be regretted that the fact of the agent entrusted with its sale was not either kept a profound secret or made generally public. He is now known to comparatively few persons, who find it easy to speculate upon their knowledge.

The following, from the same paper, relative to our Commissioners, who everybody here thought were sent on a *peace* mission, is rather cool:

The Hons. S. J. Person, E. D. Hall, D. M. Carter and John Pool, of the North Carolina Legislature, arrived in this city on yesterday. They are said to have been appointed by the North Carolina Legislature to come here on business touching the more vigorous prosecution of the war. They held a conference with the North Carolina Congressional delegation at the Spotswood House last night.

THE MUSIC OF NATURE.

There's music in the rivulet,
And music in the flood;
And music in the waterfall,
That echoes from the wood.

There's music in the sunny grove,
And music in the rain,
Quick pattering on the forest boughs,
And all is bright again.

There's music on the upland slope,
And music in the dell;
The lowing herds, the bleating fold,
Its pretty tinkling bell.

There's music in the joy of birds,
And in the hum of bees;
And music in the waving corn,
Danced over by the breeze.

There's music in the ocean stream
When the foamy billows roar;
And more, when rippling peacefully,
It seems to trip the shore.

There's music in the stilly eve,
And in the hush of night,
And music in the rising morn,
And when the moon is bright.

There's music in the voice of love,
And joy that others share;
And in the voice of gratitude,
And in the voice of prayer.

On me, O God! Thy grace impart,
To prize what thou hast given;
Teach me to ponder what Thou art,
At early dawn and even—
The music of a graceful heart,
Is music heard in Heaven.

ICE.—We have had, until yesterday, a week of freezing weather. For a part of the time the cold was intense. Government teams were running for six days, hauling ice and storing it for the benefit of sick soldiers, and we suppose an abundance has been secured.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Will that ice be used by the sick soldiers, or by the officers of the post, their families and friends?

READY THIS MORNING,

The February number of

"THE KEY-STONE!"

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1. THE SOLDIER MASON,
2. THE GRAND LODGE OF GEORGIA,
3. "MORE LIGHT," (A POEM,)
4. A GOOD MASONIC ADDRESS,
5. AN OLD CHARGE AT CLOSING,
6. THE GRAND LODGE OF ALABAMA,
7. THE WEIGHT OF A TEAR, (A POEM,)
8. PRINCIPLES OF MASONRY CO-EXISTENT WITH THE BEGINNING, &C.,
9. LODGE DECORATIONS,
10. AN INTERESTING CEREMONY,
11. THE GRAND LODGE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
12. THE FLEETING YEARS, (A POEM,)
13. THE GRAND LODGE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
14. INHERENT RIGHTS,
15. COSTUME OF A TYLER IN THE LAST CENTURY,

EDITORIAL:

16. THE MASONIC REVIVAL IN THE SOUTH,
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20. A REQUEST TO GRAND SECRETARIES
21. OUR ECLECTIC DEPARTMENT,
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24. THE MASONS OF NEW YORK,
25. FREE MASONRY COSMOPOLITAN,
26. BOOKS AND PERIODICALS,
27. THE POOL OF SILOAM,
28. MOUNT MORIAH.

SUBSCRIPTION SIX MONTHS, $15 00
SINGLE COPIES, 2 50

—ALSO—

JUST FROM THE PRESS,

CASTINE!—BY EDWARD EDGEVILLE.

PRICE, $2 00

This is a charming story, thrilling in plot, gracefully written and suited to the times.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Publishers, Raleigh, N C.

"THE DESERTER'S DAUGHTER"

Will be out next week. (Feb 3-42t)

$2,000 REWARD.

LOST OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE, A BOX MARKED "Maj. S. V. Reid, Wilmington." Any information in regard to it, which will enable us to recover it, or any one leaving it at the Express office will receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

A. P. C. BRYAN,
Jan. 18-dtf Agent So. Express Company.

Card Notice.

THERE IS NOW ANOTHER LOT OF COTTON AND Wool Cards (ready for use) for distribution to Soldiers' families, at $10 per pair. Agents will please call for them.

H. A DOWD, A. Q. M. N. C.
Dec 30-d&w6t

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE CAPT. L. E. RIGGAN as a candidate for the office of County Trustee, at the next February Term for Wake County Court. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of his duties. (Jan 27 d3t&w4t*)

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE JOHN W. MITCHELL a candidate for Superior Court Clerk of Granville County at the ensuing election in August next. Feb 3-d3w4t*

SCHEDULE OF PRICES FOR NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PERIOD FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE Schedule of Prices to govern the Agents of the Government, for the next sixty days, having arrived, the Commissioners of the State of North Carolina adopt the last Schedule with the exception of the few changes shown below. The illness of Mr Mordecai, depriving us of his services, we have called in Mr W H Jones of this city, who has kindly given us the benefit of his judgment as umpire on the present occasion

Apples, dried,	good, pealed, per bush 28 lbs	$5 00
do	unpealed, per bush 28 lbs	3 50
Axes,	with handles, each,	12 50
do	without handles, each,	12 00
Bacon,	per pound, hog round,	3 00
Beans,	white or cornfield, per bush 60 pounds,	7 50
Brandy,	apple, per gallon,	10 00
do	peach, per gallon,	10 00
Beef,	fresh, nett per pound,	1 00
do	fresh, gross, per pound.	50
do	salted, per pound,	1 50
Candles,	tallow, per pound,	3 00
do	adamantine, per pound,	6 75
Chains,	trace, per pair,	11 00
Cloth,	woollen for soldiers clothes, 3-4 yard wide, 10 oz. to yard, and pro rata as to greater or less weight or width, per yard,	6 00
Cotton,	raw, per lb,	1 00
Coffee,	Rio, per pound,	4 50
Corn,	unshelled, per bush. 70 lbs,	5 00
Corn Meal,	sacks not included, per bush of 50 pounds,	5 20
Drills,	cotton, 7-8 yd wide, 3 yards to pound, per yd,	80
Flour,	extra family, per bbl 196 lbs,	45 00
"	extra superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	41 25
"	superfine, per bbl 196 lbs,	37 50
Fodder,	fine, per barrel of 196 lbs,	33 75
"	bales, per 100 pounds,	4 00
Hats,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hay,	wool, each,	5 00
"	baled, per 100 pounds,	4 00
Rides,	unbaled, per 100 pounds,	3 50
Hides,	dry, extra, per pound,	3 00
do	" "	2 50
Horses,	green, per pound,	1 50
do	artillery, 1st class, per head,	1,000 00
House rent	artillery, 2d class, per head	800 00
Iron,	per room per month	20 00
do	Pig, No 1, per ton, 2,000 lbs	350 00
do	Pig, No 2, per ton, 2,000 lbs	314 00
do	Pig, No 3, per ton, 2,000 lbs	278 00
do	Bloom, per ton, 2,000 lbs	710 00
do	Smith's square or round per ton of 2,000 lbs	1,030 00
do	serviceable railroad, per ton of 2 240 pounds	400 00
Jeans,	wool, domestic, per yard	10 00
Kettles,	camp, iron, per pound,	30
Lumber,	good, per 1,000 feet	50 00
Lard,	per pound	2 75
Leather,	sole, per pound	6 00
do	upper, per pound	7 00
do	harness, per pound	7 00
Molasses,	sorghum, per gallon	10 00
Mules,	1st class, per head,	1,000 00
do	2d class, per head	800 00
do	3d class, per head	500 00
Nails,	per keg	100 00
Oats,	sheaf, baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	sheaf, unbaled, per 100 lbs	4 50
do	baled, per 100 lbs	5 25
do	shelled, per bushel	4 00
Osnaburgs,	cotton, 3 4 yard wide, 7 oz to yard, per yard,	1 50
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 8 oz to yard, per yard,	1 75
Onions,	per bushel,	8 00
Oxen,	work, 1st quality, per yoke	1000 00
do	2d quality, per yoke	600 00
Peas,	cow, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
Potatoes,	Irish, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
do	sweet, per bush of 60 lbs	4 00
Peach'd dried,	per bush of 36 lbs	8 50
do	unpeeled, per bush of 38 lbs	5 00
Pork,	fresh, nett, per pound,	2 00
do	salted, per pound,	2 53
do	gross	1 40
Pasturage,	1st quality, near town, per head, per month,	8 00
do	common, near town, per month,	6 00
do	1st quality, in the country, per head, per month,	7 00
do	common, in country, per head, per month,	4 00
Quinine,	good, per ounce,	60 00
Rice,	new, per pound,	50
do	old, per pound,	40
Rye,	good, per bush of 56 lbs,	5 00
Sacks,	two bushels, osnaburgs, each,	3 00
Shirting,	cotton, 34 yard wide, 4¼ yards to pound, per yard,	1 30
do	cotton, 7 8 yard wide, 3¾ yard to pound, per yard,	1 10
Cotton strips,	3 yards to pound, pr yd	1 75
Salt,	Coast, per buse of 50 lbs,	20 00
do	Liverpool, per bush of 50 lbs,	35 00
do	Virginia, per bush of 50 lbs,	25 00
Steel,	cast, per pound,	8 00
Shoes,	army, per pair,	15 00
Shoe thread,	flax, per pound,	10 00
Socks,	soldier's wool, per pair,	2 00
Sheep,	fat, per head,	35 00
Sugar,	brown common, per lb,	3 00
Soap,	hard, per pound,	1 00
do	soft, per pound,	75
Shucks,	baled, 100 lbs,	4 00
Shorts,	good, per bush of 22 lbs,	75
Ship stuff,	good per bush of 37 lbs,	1 40
Tea,	black, per pound,	5 00
do	green, per pound,	8 00
Tent cloth,	cotton, 10 oz. to yd, per yard,	1 50
Tobacco,	No 1, extra,	3 00
do	No 1,	2 50
do	No 2,	1 75
do	Lugs,	1 25
Tallow,	clean, per pound,	2 50
Vinegar,	cider, per gallon,	3 00
do	manufactured, per gal	1 00
Whiskey,	good, per gallon	10 00
Wheat,	good, per bush of 60 lbs	7 50
do	bran, per bush of 17 lbs	50
Wheat straw,	baled, per 100 lbs	1 52
do do	unbaled, per 100 lbs	1 00
Wool,	washed, per pound	8 00
do	unwashed, per pound	6 00
Wagons,	wood axle, 4 horse, new, each	350 00
"	wood axle, 2 horse, new each	250 00
Yarn,	cotton. per bunch of 5 lbs	8 00

HIRE OF LABOR, TEAMS, WAGONS AND HORSES.

Baling long forage, per hundred pounds	75
Shelling and bagging corn, sacks furnished by government, per bushel,	25
Hire af two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	12 00
Hire of two horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	7 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day,	20 00
Hire of four horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by the government, per day	10 50
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by owner, per day	26 00
Hire of six horse teams, wagon and driver, rations furnished by government, per day	13 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per day	4 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per day	2 50
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by owner, per month	30 00
Hire of laborer, rations furnished by government, per month	15 00
Hire of horse, per day	2 00

The Commissioners respectfully suggest that if it be found practical, the producer should be allowed to retain a fourth part of their surplus, to be sold at market rates, to pay for their necessary plantation supplies, which they have to purchase at high market prices. They earnestly call upon the farmers to bring forward their corn now so necessary to the support of the army in their immediate front, and which alone will prevent the loss to the enemy, of all their crops, stock, negroes, &c., &c. The commissioners would also recommend that the impressmen should be universal and uniform, leaving out no one.

For the information of all persons concerned, we publish the following instructions, with the hope that they will be strictly obeyed.

"No officer, or agent, shall impress the necessary supplies which any person may have for the consumption of himself, his family, employees, slaves, or to carry on his ordinary mechanical, manufacturing or agricultural employments"

The next meeting of the Board will be held in the Senate Chamber, in the City of Raleigh, on Monday, the 6th day of February next, unless sooner changed. Impressing agents must furnish good and satisfactory reasons for disapprovals on appeals, or the award of local appraisers will be approved. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary of the Board, Raleigh, N C.

(Signed) H. K. BURGWYN
Garysburg, N. C.
R. V. BLACKSTOCK,
Stocksville, N. C.
Com's Appraisement for State of N. C.

W H JONES, Umpire.
Raleigh, Dec. 7, 1864-d3t

NEGRO AUCTION AND Commission HOUSE!

ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, AT the house immediately in front of the Post Office, formerly occupied as the Progress office, on Fayetteville Street, in the City of Raleigh, the subscribers will establish an

Auction and Commission House

For the Sale of SLAVES.

We have provided *safe* and comfortable quarters, and will be as moderate in our charges for board, &c., as the times will permit.

With an experience of twenty years in the trade, and the advantages of an extensive acquaintance, we flatter ourselves that we understand the business, and, with the assurance of quick sales and prompt returns, respectfully solicit public patronage.

Dec 19 dtf WM. F. ASKEW & CO.

To Carpenters or others Wishing to BUILD.

A Rare Chance!

THE ADVERTISER OFFERS FOR SALE THE frame work, all mortised and ready to put together, of a

LARGE HOUSE,

46 x56 feet, cottage sty'e, 8 rooms with basement; Together with

16 pair Blinds—primed;
17 Door Shutters and frames;
14 Large window frames, with rolers.
7 Window frames—swithout rolers.
14 Sett Sash—Glazed—Glass, 10 x 18.
6 Frontispieces for fire places.

This work was done and the material prepared for a large, fine building, and nothing but flooring, weather boarding, shingles and lathes and time are wanting to finish it—all the rest being on the ground.

The property may be seen, with a drawing of the building, and terms ascertained by calling on or addressing

Jan 12 tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

Bank Stock For Sale.

A FEW SHARES STOCK IN THE BANK OF COMmerce, of Newbern, for sale. Apply to

Jan 6-tf EDITOR PROGRESS.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I WILL ATTEND WITH THE ASSESSORS AT MY office in the city of Raleigh, from Monday the thirteenth to Saturday the eighteenth of February, 1865, to receive the following taxes due the 1st day of January, 1865, to the Confederate Goverment, viz:

1st. The taxes on incomes, salaries and profits.

2nd. The additional tax of ten per cent. on profits made by buying and selling from the 1st day of January, 1864, to the 1st day of January, 1865.

3rd. The tax of twenty-five per cent. on profits exceeding twenty-five per cent., made from the 1st of January, 1864, to the 1st of January, 1865, by any bank or banking company, insurance, canal, navigation, importing and exporting, telegraph, express, railroad, manufacturing or other joint stock company of any description, whether incorporated or not.

4th. The tax on quarterly sales for the quarter ending the 21st December, 1864.

5th. The tax on licences for the year 1865, due from persons engaged in the following named trades, business or occupation, viz: bankers, auctioneers, wholesale and retail dealers, pawnbrokers, distillers, brewers, hotels, inns, taverns, and eating houses, brokers, commercial brokers or commission merchants, tobacconists, theatres, bowling alleys, livery stable keepers, cattle brokers, butchers, bakers, peddlers, apothecaries, photographers, lawyers, physicians, dentists, surgeons and confectioners.

All persons in arrears are very respectfully requested to make payment.

Jan 30 3t RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.

COUNTY TRUSTEE.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE MR. J. F. HUTCHINS as a candidate for re-election as County Trustee, at the approaching February Term of Wake County Court. Feb 3-dtd

SCHOOL FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

MRS. E. R. McGOWAN HAS OPENED A SCHOOL for the instruction of small children, male and female, at her own residence. Price $50 for a session of five months. Feb 3-3t

STRAYED.

ON THE NIGHT OF THE 1ST INSTANT, A LARGE ROAN COW, without horns, strayed from my place of residence in this city. She was purchased from Peterson Dunn, of Wake county, and bears his mark. Any one informing me where I can find her will greatly oblige me, and any one restoring her to me in this city will be liberally rewarded.

Feb 3 tf J D HUFHAM.

Office North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Company's Shops, N. C., Jan 27, 1865.

DIVIDEND NO. 8, OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. will be paid to the Stockholders on and after the 1st of February 1865 in Confederate Treasury notes, or in the six per cent. non taxable bonds at Government rate ($135) at the option of the Company.

Jan 3 dlw F. A. STAGG,
Secretary and Auditor.

FOR SALE.

FIVE SHARES IN THE STOCK OF THE BANK OF North Carolina. Apply at

Feb 2 dtf PROGRESS OFFICE.

**Confederate and Conservative copy one time and send bill to Progress office

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS MOLLIE W. FINCH.

At the residence of Mr Wm H Finch Feb 2-tf

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,

BROKERS AND STOCK AUCTIONEERS,

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT CONSIGNMENTS.

Oct 20 RALEIGH, N. C.

☞How to Send us Money.—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞Thirty cents for Rags.—Thirty cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the *Daily* and *Weekly Progress*:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES OR LESS.

One day	$5 00	One week	$30 00
Two days	10 00	Two weeks	60 00
Three days	15 00	Three weeks	90 00
Four days	20 00	One month	120 00
Five days	25 00	Two months	240 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less, count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, Deaths, Religious and other Notices charged as advertisements, and must be paid in advance.

1865. Counting-House 1865.

CALENDAR.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JAN	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEB				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	1	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16				
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	3	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	21	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	3	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
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DIRECTORY FOR CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Col WM J CLARKE, Commandant of Post—Headquarters on Fayetteville street, opposite the new Bank Building.

Maj PETER MALLETT, Commandant of Conscripts—Headquarters in rear of new Bank Building, and on same lot, West of Fayetteville street.

Lieut Gen T H HOLMES, Commandant of Reserves—Headquarters on Hillsboro' street, West of Exchange Hotel.

Maj W W PIERCE, Chief Quartermaster District of N C—Headquarters in old Guion Hotel, North of Capitol Square.

Maj W J BAKER, Post Commissary—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Maj H R HOOPER, Quartermaster on General Holmes' Staff—Headquarters head of Hillsboro' Street, near residence of Judge Saunders.

Capt J W HINSDALE, A A G, on Gen Holmes' Staff—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Capt A W LAWRENCE, Ordnance Officer.

Surgeon PETER E HINES, Medical Director—Headquarters West side of Fayetteville street, opposite Market Square.

Surgeon E B HAYWOOD in charge of Pettigrew Hospital, No 13, (head of Newbern street)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon H G LEIGH, in charge of Hospital, No 8, (Peace Institute)—Headquarters at Hospital.

Surgeon J W TRACY, in charge of General Hospital, No 7, (Fair Grounds)—Headquarters at Hospital

Capt W E PIERCE, Post Quartermaster—Headquarters Guion Hotel.

Rev Dr DRURY LACY, Post Chaplain.

Surgeon THOMAS HILL, Chief Surgeon—Headquarters with Gen Holmes.

Rev F FITZGERALD, Chaplain Hospitals No 7 and 13.

DIRECTORY FOR STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

Maj Gen R C GATLIN, Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Dr ED WARREN, Surgeon General—Headquarters on East side of Fayetteville street, near the Capitol.

Maj Wm B GULICK, Paymaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj JOHN DEVEREUX, Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj T D HOGG, Commissary and Ordnance Officer—Headquasters at Guion Hotel.

Maj HENRY A DOWD, Quartermaster—Headquarters Northeast corner of Fayetteville and Hargett streets, up stairs.

Maj JAMES H FOOTE, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Maj WM A GRAHAM, Jr, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut JOSIAH COLLINS, Ordnance Department—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut THOMAS WHITE, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

Lieut ISAAC W GARRETT, Assistant Quartermaster—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut THADDEUS McGEE, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters with Maj Dowd.

Lieut CHARLES H THOMPSON, Assistant Commissary—Headquarters at Store House, near N C Depot.

Lieut GEO W THOMPSON, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor)—Headquarters with Maj Foote.

Lieut THOMAS W SLOCUM, Assistant Adjutant General—Headquarters at Guion Hotel.

PRINTING!

THE

"DAILY PROGRESS OFFICE,"

Having a good assortment of Material, an extensive variety of type and one of the finest

POWER PRESSES

In the Confederacy, is prepared to turn out all kinds of

Job Printing

In the best style of the art and at prices as reasonable as can be afforded in these times.

We promise that all work entrusted to us shall be promptly, neatly and expeditiously executed. Orders solicited.

J. L. PENNINGTON & CO.
Raleigh, June 18, 1864.

☞Business Notice.—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞Job Printing.—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1865.

WATCH FOR THE CROSS MARK.

To save our subscribers the trouble of making enquires by letter, we shall hereafter make a cross mark on the margin of the paper when the time paid for is about to expire, and if not promptly renewed the paper will be stopped. Watch for the cross mark and send on money to renew in time.

RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The following are our only rates for subscription and advertising. Persons ordering the paper by mail should give the present office, county and State in full, and be particular to say whether the Daily or Weekly paper is wanted. Cash must accompany all orders for subscriptions and advertising.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Daily Progress, six months	$40 00
" " Three months	20 00
" " One month	10 00
Weekly Progress, three months	10 00
" " six months	20 00

ADVERTISING RATES:

All advertisements per square, of eight lines of solid minion type, or less, $5 00 for every insertion.

Secret Sessions—Secret Negotiations, &c.

We abominate secret sessions whether at Richmond or Raleigh, and the only way to prevent this is for the people to elect men to our legislative bodies that are not afraid for their acts to be known. Speaking of secret sessions and the appointment of peace Commissioners, a Richmond paper says:

It being apparently an accepted theory of our Government that the people have no interest either in the war or the peace which must at some time follow, no pains is taken to put the press in possession of authentic intelligence concerning great public events, frequently only known to the Government, and thereby enable them to give the facts to the country, or correct false and pernicious reports.

Had we made such a reflection upon the "government" we should have been denounced as a tory, traitor, &c., but we suppose it is all right for a Richmond paper to do it. But this secret session business is silly and contemptible, and can only proceed from weakness and imbecility, or intrigue and knavery. What business is there in this free, republican country that the people may not know? What questions have our Congress or Legislatures to discuss that the people have not as much interest in as these members themselves? Let us have no more of it.

If our Commissioners returned from Richmond last night let their budget be delivered to-day in open session: let the people know what the something important which they have to communicate, is; for there is now sadness and grief in every house, and if these Commissioners have news of a joyous character from Richmond, let the stricken, the sorrowing, the heart-broken know it.—God does not withhold rain and dew from the drooping flower; why will man cause his brother man to mourn when it is in his power to prevent it? If there be really a rainbow of peace in the sky remove the veil and let mothers, wives and children who call for children, husbands and fathers who come not, gaze on the emblem of the coming millennium and be happy. Let men in office deal honestly, frankly and fairly by those who have confided in them: the people are prepared for the best or the worst—let them have it.

The Governor's newspaper of yesterday had a very long and very silly article, no doubt the joint labor of the Executive office, concerning the peace movements now on foot. It was made up of fulsome praise of Mr. Davis, false accusations against the peace men of this and other States, and arguments against any settlement of our difficulties that is attainable. The mouth piece of the Governor opposes peace measures because the Executive is tied to Mr. Davis, and unable to loose the fetters until instructions are given and received. But his Excellency had better look out, or he may be left out in the cold, for it is said that the Federal government has made propositions that the President is disposed to accept, and persons high in authority are of the opinion that a settlement may soon be expected. What the "Court" organ says about those who favor State conventions and State action amounts to nothing, for outside of the "Court" circle that sheet has neither circulation or influence: it begins to look smutty and uncouth and no one expects it to live out the present Executive term, though it be controlled by a member of the Governor's staff who carries proxies for a majority of the stock in his breeches pocket. Its advocacy of peace or war amounts to nothing, for the terrorism of the "red string" having passed away the people are beginning to read the papers of their choice; and the stockholders having become tired of being bled, the trenches are no longer filled with this missionary sheet, as was the case last summer. Nothing but the State printing and Executive patronage and partiality keeps it alive; and peace will not depend upon anything it may say or omit to say.

Music: "Thou gavest me a bombproof."

Legislative Summary.

The bill to authorize the Governor to send State Troops out of the State will come up to-day.

Messrs. D. G. Worth, N. Austin, D. F. Caldwell and J. V. Jordan are elected Directors of the Insane Asylum. There is still one vacancy.

But little of interest occurred in either House.

Giles Reavis, 1st N. C. Battalion, was committed to Castle Thunder under sentence of death, on Tuesday last.

Cool.

The organ grinder of his Excellency is having a lonely time. Both the Wilmington papers, though they claim to admire the chief, cannot tolerate the "little image." It was an unlucky thought that suggested the creation of a stock concern to establish the Governor's newspaper. The *Carolinian* devotes nearly a column to the organ, but the *Journal* is brief. That paper disposes of the Executive parrot thus:

Twaddle.—The leading editorial in the Raleigh *Conservative* of the 30th ult. The *Conservative* has simply laid itself very much open, and the less it now says the better. It only commits itself farther by its floundering. Its assault on us we care nothing for. So let that pass. Its reference to General Whiting shocked the moral sense of its cotemporaries. We confess ourselves unable to characterize it, without using language to which we seldom or never resort. So we let that pass. The *Conservative* will do better the next time. At any rate it ought to know better. It will learn perhaps. We wish it well.—Good-bye.

The Charleston Mercury on the Abolition Programme of the Richmond Authorities.

Strange things are coming to pass. The proposition to free and then arm the negroes seems to be growing in favor at Richmond, and even the Charleston *Mercury* has discovered that the emancipation of slaves will not necessarily make a howling wilderness of North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri. North Carolina, the *Mercury* thinks, can get along without negroes, but slavery is absolutely necessary to the preservation and perpetuation of the Huguenot race in *Carolina*. We trust the sun, moon and stars will continue to shed their light.

The following is the latest political essay from the *Mercury*:

Treason in the Tainted Gale!—The soil, climate, and productions of the Border States, and the non-cotton producing States generally, of this Confederation, differ materially from those of the more Southerly and cotton States. A fact upon which may hang a vast deal in the present, touching the most essential interests of these latter States, and no little as to their future relations and duties. In Virginia, the greater part of North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, the institution of African slavery is one merely of choice on the part of those States. That is to say, their productions could go on, and their prosperity continue, under the free labor of the white man. Doubtless, any sudden overthrow of slavery in those States would precipitate ruin upon many, and would temporarily paralyze the general industry. But the soil and the climate are such that in time, with the influx of white labor, their general prosperity could be restored. In time, Virginia would become another Pennsylvania, and Kentucky another Ohio. So with the others.—Should the institution of slavery be done away within in those States, the form of labor would be changed, and the race of the laborers with it. *Farming* would succeed to *planting*, the German and the Irishman to the negro—and the negro, like the Indian, would in a few generations pass away—be trampled out of existence, or driven Southward to seek life elsewhere. But pecuniary prosperity might, nevertheless, continue, and external progress supervene. We do not mean to be understood as arguing that this change of labor and of institutions would be for the *better*. By no means. For we think, should this change be effected, it would be in every way advisable for those States to get the lease of some respectable Emperor to look after their political welfare. They will want a Maximilian by all means—and the sooner the better. We do not believe in mobocracies being any better institutions in Southern than in Northern States. Indeed, we think that that system of Government (if *Government* it can be called) is better adapted to the cold-blood, calculating nature of Northern men, than to our own. Both must live in spasmodic energy, lawlessness, riots, revolutions, upturning of society, blood, and final *Empire*. "There is no new thing under the sun, and what hath been, that it is which shall be"—saveth the wise man. And certainly, as regards the laws of human nature and human conduct, the great sage never announced a wiser apothem. And history tells us, through all time past, that this is the broad road to destruction, down which all Democratic (or mobocratic) Governments, unballanced by the conservative institution of slavery, quickly descend.

The produce of the cotton States of this Confederation are, on the contrary, those of a tropical climate and a tropical soil. To labor in the field under a tropical sun, to withstand the malaria of a tropical region, to bring forth the fruits from a tropical soil, the negro is indispensable. Without the systematized labor of the negro, our great productions, cotton, rice and sugar, the basis upon which rests all other forms of industry in the cotton States, must quickly be swept away. With them must crumble every branch of our industry, every trace of our prosperity, every vestige of our present form of civilization, society and government.—The whole must go by the board, and sink like a house built with cards. It is absurd to suppose that the African will work under a system of voluntary labor. The experience of four thousand years all over the world has proved the contrary. Time can prove no more, or any thing more certainly. To perform his part in the roll of human life and human duties, the labor of the negro must be compulsory—he must be a slave. Withdraw the condition of his slavery here, and the richest portions of the cotton States lapses into a state of nature. A most charming hunting ground it will make, to be sure—one that will not be surpassed by the thickest jungles of India. It will be a country in which Gordon Cumming and Girard would delight immensely—*a most magnificent jungle* over all our bottom and sea coast lands extending from the Cape Fear to the Mississippi rivers, and all well stocked with wild cats, wild niggers, wild turkeys, deer, and almost every variety of game—nothing wanting but the importation of a few tigers and lions, and the thing would be perfect—a second Africa brought to light?—What a fascinating idea! In the meantime, with the work of miscegenation going bravely on, we may fairly and reasonably hope almost to rival the condition of refinement, civilization and morals attained by the Mexicans, and finally to establish a mongrel, half nigger, half white race, universal freedom, [illegible] Haytien, and surpassed even by Hayti. The prospect is refreshing to the heart of every patriot, and it is encouraging to see how many of our patriots are longing for this paradise.

We lay down these two broad premises touching the interests and future condition of the cotton States, and the non-cotton-producing States, under the abolition programme now in contemplation at Richmond and elsewhere. Upon the basis of these premises, we shall have some further reflections to offer to those of our readers who are not yet whipped out of all common sense.

Habeas Corpus Resolutions.

The following are the Resolutions which passed the Senate on Thursday protesting against the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. They passed the second reading by a vote of 30 to 11, and the rules then being suspended by a vote of 26 to 4, the resolutions passed their third reading:

Resolved, That the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* extends no further than securing to the party under arrest the right to be carried before a civil tribunal, to have inquired into his claim to be discharged or admitted to bail; and, that the implied power to suspend the writ, contained in the Constitution of the Confederate States, contemplates the suspension of this privilege only.

Resolved, That the provision in the Constitution of the Confederate States, that no person shall "*be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law*," was meant to deny to the Confederate government all power to make any arrests, except upon warrant from a civil tribunal, and that any arrests otherwise made or authorized by Congress, or trials except by due course of law, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger "are unconstitutional and subversive of every principle of civil liberty, and that North Carolina could not see a violation of this fundamental and reserved right in regard to her citizens, without the deepest concern.

Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to impair "the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and District wherein the crime shall have been committed" by authorising arrests otherwise than under warrants returnable before the regularly established, constitutional tribunals of the country, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger."

Resolved, That until Congress shall see fit to organize a Supreme Court, as is required by the Constitution, any suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* must naturally and necessarily operate to deprive the citizen of his constitutional right; and this General Assembly doth therefore protest against any legislation upon the subject whatsoever.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to protest, at all times, against every infringement of the foregoing principles of civil rights and constitutional liberty.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER—THE PEACE MOVEMENT AT RICHMOND.

We are permitted to lay before the public, says the Augusta *Chronicle & Sentinel*, the following extract from a Richmond letter, addressed to a gentleman of high social and political position; and one whose whole heart has ever been devoted to the peace and happiness of his country. He authorises us to say, that his correspondent is a gentleman of calm, well-balanced mind, not carried away with idle rumors, and well acquainted with politics and politicians.—We esteem it a privilege to be allowed to give our readers this important, and, as we believe, reliable letter:

RICHMOND, Jan. 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: The re-appearance of Mr. Blair, Sr., again in our midst last night, produced an intense excitement. Public curiosity was on tiptoe to know what was really the object of his mission. While that remains a matter of conjecture, there can be no doubt of his reception as an individual or personal acquaintance of the President and Secretary of War, and of his having been entertained in that character by them; while also on the eve of his departure it is known that he had a private interview with President Davis of nearly an hour's duration, in which it is believed he received an autograph letter to the Federal authorities, agreeing to receive propositions, or to send commissioners with a safe conduct granted them. It is now supposed he is clothed with authority to this extent.

Mr. Singleton, M. C., United States Congress, from Illinois, a devoted Douglas democrat, and known as a "copperhead," is here to urge upon the authorities a speedy settlement of the difficulties between the two sections before the expiration of the session of the present Federal Congress. He says the present Congress is disposed to make favorable terms of settlement, and that Lincoln is not adverse to it; but that the new Congress is radical and strongly anti-slavery; and that Mr. Lincoln will not be able to carry on the government without yielding to the demands of the fanatical majority. Mr. Singleton, therefore, urges earnestly that something be done soon, before the expiration of the term of the present Federal Congress, that may secure peace, and preserve the constitutional rights of the slave States. He believes that it is practicable now to make peace, and preserve to each State its domestic institutions; and that the immediate recommendation of the States of the South speaking through their respective Legislatures or Conventions, would greatly promote this paramount object.

It is well known to all that Andrew Johnson, Vice President elect, is in alliance with the ultra anti-slavery Republicans, and that his influence, when once in opposition, with his known adroitness, will be wielded to the injury of the Southern States.

From the high character of Mr. Singleton, for his conservatism and his anxiety for the restoration of peace to a bleeding and distracted country, too much importance cannot be attached to his labors and opinions.

NEWSPAPERS TO BE SENT FREE OF POSTAGE TO SOLDIERS.—Both Houses of Congress having passed, by a two-thirds vote, the bill to authorise the mailing of newspapers to soldiers free of postage, the bill is now a law.

EVERETT'S LAST LETTERS.

MR. EVERETT TO MR. ROBERT BONNER.

BOSTON, December 30, 1864.

My Dear Robert,—Having been hard at work all day, I sit down by way of relaxation, late in the evening, to have a little chat with you. I am rejoiced to hear that the *Ledger* is doing as you say, "remarkably well." * * *

I do, I assure you, take great satisfaction in the thought, that, through your columns, I speak to so large an audience, and occasionally with good effect. What are four thousand persons in Faneuil Hall compared with the numbers who read the *Ledger*? I often receive letters of acknowledgment. * * *

With respect to the French mission, it has been occasionally mentioned to me, never by me, except at this moment, in writing to you. Unless our ministers now abroad are recalled it is not likely that Massachusetts, which has now three full ministers, will be allowed to have another. Even if they should come home, there are other Massachusettes men who will do what I shall not—seek the place by themselves or friends. In fact, I am very doubtful whether I should accept it if offered to me. I have been ten years in Europe. I am in my seventy-first year. I don't want the salary. I refused two years ago to go abroad on a confidential mission to all the leading courts, with leave to stay as long as I thought expedient in each capital; to have a secretary and an allowance equal to the highest salary. It is true I was not to have a regular commission, but I was to have a plenary credential from the President and a letter from the Secretary of State to all the Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Having declined this when urged upon me, you can judge whether I am very eager to go abroad or very likely to solicit any office. I do not wish these things published now; but when I am gone you can affirm them on good authority. In the meantime my moderation is not likely, on this occasion, to be put to the test, for there is not the least probability that the office will be offered me.

Ever sincerely, yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

Robert Bonner, Esq.

MR. EVERETT TO MRS. WISE.

BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1864.

I have yours of the 8th. I am just recovering from a pretty severe attack of illness, which has kept me in bed most of the time since Monday. On Monday morning I was at the court-room two and a half hours testifying. I then went to Faneuil Hall, which was cold, and till my turn came, I sat in a draft of air. When I got through—though I spoke but half an hour—my hands and feet were as ice, and my lungs on fire. In this agreeable condition I had to go and pass three hours in the court-room. This finished me. I came home, sent for Hayward, and went regularly to work. I hardly left my bed next day. I have barely weathered an attack of pneumonia, which was an old-fashioned lung fever. Hayward comes twice a day. *I have turned the corner*, and as soon as I can get a little appetite, shake off my carkling cough and get the kidneys to resume their action and subdue the numbness of my limbs, and get the better of a sharp neuralgic pain in the left shoulder, I hope to do nicely. Everett behaves very well, in the somewhat abnormal condition of the household. His new sled—the "Kearsarge"—behaves as well as its namesake. The Argo has got to New York, so that I think we shall get news from Sid to-night. Best love to husband and babies. Your affectionate papa,

E. E.

The "Everett" alluded to is Edward Everett Wise, a young son of Captain Wise, who was visiting his grandfather at the time of his death. "Sid," alluded to, is Mr. Everett's oldest son, about thirty years of age, a major in the volunteer service, and now at Beaufort, South Carolina, serving upon the staff of Gen. Saxton.—Mr. Everett had three sons and two daughters by his wife, Charlotte Gray, daughter of the late Hon. Peter C. Brooks, who died about two years ago. One daughter died while Mr Everett was a minister to London, and subsequently he lost a son. Two sons, Henry Sidney Everett and William Everett, and a daughter, survive him. The latter is married to Commander Henry A. Wise, of the navy.

SPECULATIONS OF A RICHMOND CORRESPONDENT.

"Hermes," the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, writing on the 23rd ult., says:

The delegations of Georgia and South Carolina have made their demands on the President, and now the Virginia delegation makes its demand. This is no less than the removal of the entire Cabinet, with the exception of Mr. Trenholm, and the demand is made in good earnest.

Satisfactory evidence of this earnestness is found in the fact that Mr. Hunter headed the delegation, and joined in making the demand.—Mr. Seddon at once resigned. His successor has not been named, but army men think Breckinridge will be the man. Judge Campbell, G. W. Smith, Letcher and A. H. H. Stewart, are also spoken of.

Government folk say this action of the Virginians is tantamount to an irreconcilable feud between Congress and the President. It remains to be seen which will give way. If the President values his personal friends higher than the good of his country, then, I am told, a vote of want of confidence will pass both Houses. If this be followed by the President's resignation, Stephens will also resign, and then Lee will be at the head of affairs, both civil and military.

What brings Blair back here a second time, no one seems to imagine. There is talk that papers from England full of recognition have been received in Grant's lines. All bosh. Meantime, two old Washington politicians, and old personal friends, are confabbing in secret about the destiny of the Southern people. It is said that when Blair went away after his first visit he expressed himself sanguine of success. The signs are not what they ought to be.

Everybody we meet is excited on the subject of peace and eagerly enquires of the prospect, but we have not seen a man in a month who wanted to volunteer.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Later from the North

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The New York "Herald" of the 30th received.

It does not contain a word about the appointment of Peace Commissioners by Lincoln, but contains over a column about Blair's second visit to Richmond, in the shape of Washington correspondence. The writer asserts that Blair's visit was not a failure, and predicts that Commissioners from Richmond will soon be en route to Washington. A great excitation was produced at New York Sunday by reports of the fall of Charleston and an arrangement between Lincoln and Davis for the immediate attainment of peace.

The "Herald's" special correspondent gravely announces that Kirby Smith is negotiating with Maximilian for the transfer of his forces to Mexico.

The blockade runner *Stephens*, from Nassau, was recently captured off the mouth of Cape Fear river.

Butler had a grand reception at Lowell on Saturday. In a speech he said that it was idle to talk of peace and union until the rebel army of Northern Virginia was defeated and captured.

Seward made a speech before a Christian Commission in Washington on Sunday, in which he said we only await the submission of the rebels, which, if longer delayed, will be followed by military defeat and overthrow.

European News.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—European advices to the 18th received.

Rumors prevailed in Paris confirmatory of reports here that Maximilian had ceded Louis Napoleon five Mexican States. Paris reports state that Marshal Bazaine has received orders from the French Emperor to seize and hold Sonora as indemnity for expenses incurred by the French Government in placing Maximilian on the throne.

The London "Times" says that none of the European Powers would guarantee the independence of the Confederacy, as proposed, even with the abolition of slavery.

The blockade running steamer *Lelia* foundered at the mouth of the Mersey on the 15th. Only eight out of fifty persons on board were saved.

The Theatre Royal, at Edinburg, was destroyed by fire on the 13th. A number of persons were killed and injured.

Liverpool cotton market dull, with a declining tendency.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The Senate was chiefly occupied to-day in discussing House amendments to the bill to provide for the employment of free negroes and slaves to work upon fortifications, pending which the Senate resolved into secret session.

The House passed Senate bill increasing the compensation and emolument of the President; also increasing the salaries of officers and clerks of the government at Richmond.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Feb. 2.—The weather has greatly moderated. Navigation of the river is still obstructed by ice.—Flag of truce communication at Varina will be resumed in a few days, where several hundred Yankee prisoners will be sent off. The question of a general exchange of prisoners will soon be decided.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.—The editor of the Fayetteville *Telegraph* gives the following receipt, and if he does not vouch for its excellence we do:

To Make Persimmon Brandy.—We recommend the following as a most excellent recipe for making this healthy and invigorating beverage. Take one barrel of corn, and *one* persimmon. Eat the persimmon and put the corn through the usual process of distillation, and you have a superior article of persimmon brandy.—By thus economising your persimmons, one tree will furnish enough material for several hundred barrels. It will add to the reputation of the manufacturer to label his barrels with a representation of a ripe persimmon. We have seen several thus *brandied*, during the past season, and although they sometimes exhaled a *corn*-founded bad odor, the great mass of the people "took to" them as gently as a *sucking* calf.

The Virginia papers are reviving their old hobby that the Yankees are about to abandon the war for the want of men and on account of exhaustion. Possibly.

President Davis is confined to his house from an attack of neuralgia but not too ill to attend to business.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—D. C. Murray & Co., Auction to-day.

Lost or stolen—Confederate Bonds.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST OR STOLEN.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM A GENTLEMAN AT Yarborough's Hotel, $1220 in Coupons of N. C. 8 per cent. Bonds, among which is only one $20 Coupon, and nearly or quite all are payable Sept., 1868. Two of them belong to Bonds No. 1715 and 1714.

Any person delivering the same to the Progress Office will receive $100 reward. Feb 4-3t

TO-DAY!

AT 11 O'CLOCK TO-DAY, SATURDAY, IN FRONT of our Sales-room, by Auction:

1 FINE TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS,
2 NO. 1 TWO HORSE WAGONS AND HARNESS,
A LOT OF GENUINE CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF,
A LOT OF ELEGANT PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS,
BOOKS, MAPS, &c., TOOL CHEST, TOOLS,
CONFEDERATE 8 PER CENT. BONDS, WAKE COUNTY BONDS,
TWO FINE YOUNG MULES, WELL BROKE,

And a great variety of other articles.

D. C. MURRAY & CO.,
Feb 2-1t Auctioneers.

HORSE COLLARS! HORSE COLLARS!

Post Quartermaster's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 17, 1865.

I WILL RECEIVE PROPOSALS UNTIL THE 22D day of February next, for the manufacture of ten thousand Horse and Mule Collars, similar to samples to be seen at my office.

Bidders must state the number which they can deliver per month.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Jan 19 12t Capt. & A. Q. M.

IRON! IRON!! IRON!!!

WE KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND ALL KINDS Plantation and Farmer's Iron, Shovel Iron, Nail Rods, Band Iron, Heavy Sheet Iron for packing Hoops, Spades, &c. SHAY, WILLIAMSON & Co.,
Jan 27 6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times

CAST STEEL AXES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SIX OR EIGHT DOZEN (5 and 6 pounds) best steel axes.

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.
Jan 27-6t* North State Iron and Brass Works.
*** Confederate and Conservative copy 6 times.

☞ Any of our friends receiving important news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.